CANNON & HOLDEN. Editors of the Standard, Printers to the Conven and authorized publishers of the Laws of the

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY, LARGES CIRCULATION IN THE STATE

Wednesday, January 3, 1866.

Gov. Holden Relieved:

It will be seen from the following corre pondence that Gov. Holden has been relieved of his duties as Provisional Governor of North-Carolina. We believe all the Provisional Governors have been relieved, with the exception of Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, who has not yet quite completed his work. This is but another step, and a very important one, in the work of restoration. The Presideat now presents his plan to Congress in as fair and as perfect a shape as practicable.-He has done his duty as far as he could, with the elements he had to deal with in the insurgent States; the Congress must now do its duty, and will hinder, or advance and complete the work of restoration as to the majority in that body may seem expedient

One of the chief impediments in the way of restoration is the "test-oath." The insurgent States went out from the family in 1861, by withdrawing their members of Congress and attempting to set up for themselves; and they would have no right to complain, if in their efforts to return, they encountered no unreasonable opposition.-But the "test-oath" is unreasonable, and presents an extraordinary obstacle. It is not only unreasonable but it is unjust, because it puts under ban the great body of the loyal Union men of the insurgent States. It was much easier and far more profitable in all respects, to be an Union man in the Northern than it was in the Southern States during the face rebellion. Southern Union men incurred reproach and obloquy, and carried their lives in their hands; and even now they are more or less under the ban; but a Union man North was honored and promoted, and the suppression of the rebellion has placed him and his children on the most fortunate ground. This "test-oath" should be modified so as to admit into Congress true representatives of the Union sentiment of the insurgent States: and until this is done the Union men in this portion of the country will have good cause to complain of their Northern brethren. Why, even Andrew Johnson himself, with all his heartfelt ardor for the Union, and with the fixed determination never to abandon it in any event, would have been compelled, if he had remained in Tennessee, to have spoken some word or performed some act which might have been construed as in aid of the rebellion; and if he had not done so, his life would have been taken, or his existence would have been miserable. Such was the condition of hundreds of thousands of citizens of the insurgent States during the rebellion, who were at heart Union men, and who longed for the restoration of the common government on the basis of the Constitution. And not only this, but there are many who "went with their State" into the vortex of the rebellion, when their judgments told them they were wrong; but at the time they had neither the will nor the power to resist. And not only this, but there are those among us who are now loval and true, who at one time were honestly in favor of secession, or who, if not thoroughly in favor of it, encouraged it and took part in it under various impulses or from various motives. Superadded to this, our Northern friends should bear in mind the fact that the political education of the Southern people has materially differed from that of the Northern people, in respect to the powers of the common government. All are satisfied now as to those powers; but it is a fact that many good Union men in the South held in 1861, that the common government had no more right to coerce a State than a State had to secede. We enter no plea for those leading men in the insurgent States who conceived and planned the rebellion, and who "fired the Southern mind," and

men of the insurgent States. The difference between the powers of Gov. Worth and Gov, Holden we understand to be as follows: Gov. Holden was a Governor provided by the President, under the Constitution, for the people of the State, to conduct the civil administration thereof in accordance with the will of the President .-Gov. Holden was not bound by either the Constitution or the laws of the State, for no oath of any sort was required of him. In many respects his power was absolute, and there could be no appeal from his action except to the President himself. Gov. Worth is limited and restrained in his powers by the Constitution of the State, which he has sworn to support. He must execute the laws of the State as they exist, under that Constitution, so far as they are compatible with the federal Constition. His power is derived from the people of the State, and is hedged about by Constitutions and laws; nevertheless, in some respects he is also a Provisional Governor, for the State is not yet fully restored to its Constitutional relalations to the common government, and Gov. Worth, like the Convention, the Legislature, and Gov. Holden himself, is only a means to attain the great end in view, to wit, a complete restoration of the Union. So far as the civil law is concerned, the installation of Gov. Worth is only a step in the way to reestablish it. He can open the Courts, as with the Legislature, he can order regular His death will be deplored by many friends.

followers who knew better, and who refused

of reason, are guilty of "conscious treason,"

and should not only be excluded from office

for the balance of their lives, but severely

punished. But the "test-oath" ought not to

be continued as it is, excluding as it does

from office, and placing under the ban so

many true men in the South. We sincerely

trust it may be so modified as to protect the

government against "conscious traitors," and

at the same time do justice to the loyal Union

circuits and jury trials; but the Freedman's Bureau will remain, habeas corpus will be suspended, and martial law will continue to exist. The installation of Gov. Worth is not, therefore, as many hoped it would be, the reestablishment of civil law. But we are climbing the mountain, and will reach the top after a while. Every step tells. When our members shall have been admitted to their seats in Congress, when the Freedman's Bureau is withdrawn, when habeas corpus is restored, when martial law ceases, and when the President proclaims that the State is once more a full member of the Union, then, and not before, will the civil law be fully re-

We shall make no factious opposition to the administration of Gov. Worth. Though we object most decidedly to the "fortuitous concourse of atoms" (to use the felicitous expression of Lord Palmerston on an important occasion,) by which he was elected; yet if he should prefer true Union men in his appointments to office, and give a cordial and inwavering support to the administration of Andrew Johnson, he will find no enemy in this journal. We want no division among the good and true men of the State We shall have time and occasion enough for strife after the State is restored. Let all our people for the present, at least, be at peace among themselves:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 23, 1865. To his Excellency, W. W. Holden, Provisional Gov ernor of the State of North-Carolina, Raleigh SIR: The time has arrived, when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North-Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities about the total constitutions. tutional authorities chosen by the people thereon without danger to the peace and safety of the

nited States.

By direction of the President, therefore, you was heretofore. are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of North-Carolina. Whenever the Governor elect shall Carolina. Whenever the Governor of North-have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will trans-fer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his Excellency, the Governor elect.

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you he President's acknowledgment of the fidelity he loyalty and the discretion which have market

You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received. ay on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's more

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State Sin: Your dispatch of this date, relieving me

of my duties as Provisional Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the re-sponsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the Great Seal, the papers, and

property of the State, now in my posse the Hon. Jonathan Worth, Governor Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the hohor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me, in calling me to this position; with the expression of the hope that his plan for restoring the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate places in the Union, may be crowned with entire success. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your bedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Holden and go in, and Worth and stay out. "Since the announcement of the President's tel-egram to Gov. Holden intimating his wish for him nate course, and the delay we had occasioned in the restoration of the Union by the advocacy of Mr. Worth's claims. We were not disposed to re ply then, nor will we now twit them in return.— We knew then that the election of Mr. Worth could do neither the State nor any one eise any harm, and we think so still. We only place at the head of this article, the text upon which they preached so much nonsense, as a simple reminder and as a warning to them in future."—Sentinel.

We thought we were to have peace when Gov. Worth came into office, but the above from the Sentinel of the 29th, Gov. Worth's organ, shows a determination to continue

Gov. Worth comes in with a taunt. His organ assumes what is not true, that it was "twitted" into uttering the above, and it then "improves the occasion" by endeavoring to show what extraordinary wisdom has marked its course as a partizan journal. We should offer no objection to the self-satisfied air of our cotemporary, or the laudation with which it lathers itself, if the impression it thereby seeks to produce as to the present status of the State were correct. It is not true, as the Sentinel would have its readers believe, that the State has been restored to the Union. The State is no more restored than it was under Gov. Holden. There are various sorts of fibs; the fib selfish, the fib thus plunged the people into the horrors of direct, the fib malicious, the fib by insinuacivil war. These men, with those of their tion, the fib by concealment, and the fib indirect. Our cotemporary has perpetrated at the commencement and during the continuance of the rebellion to listen to the voice

The Sentinel says the election of Mr. Worth as Governor has not delayed the return of the State to the Union. But President Johnson says it has. The Sentinel makes no reply to this declaration by the President, but like the Irishman's owl, it "kapes up a divil of a thinking." It would denounce the President, if it dared. But the time has not yet come for that. It will come.

The Sentinel says it knew the election of Mr. Worth could do the State no harm. The answer is, has it done the State any good? We have had feuds, and strife, and ill feeling in the State, ever since the Editor of the Sentinel and a few other leaders brought out Mr. Worth for Governor; and the tone of the Sentinel indicates that we are to have no

peace hereafter. Who is to blame for this? If Gov. Holden had been elected without opposition, and if nine members of Congress had been chosen like Mr. Pool, the State of North-Carolina would have been restored to her full privileges as a member of the Union by the first of February next. There is no doubt of it. Who, then, is to blame for keeping the State from the enjoyment of these privileges? The answer is, the Editor of the Sentinel and other politicians of his stamp, who preferred their own ambitious and selfish ends to the good of their country.

Death of Thos. I. Faison, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of Thos. I. Faison, Esq., of the County of Sampson, which took place suddenly a few days since, at his residence.

Mr. Faison had represented the people Sampson for many years in the General Assembly of the State. He was also a member of the Convention of 1835, and a member of the present Convention and of the State Senate. He retained his popularity under all circumstances, and was always a Gov. Holden has done, and, in conjunction strong man before the people of his County. Let it be Remembered

Let it be Remembered.

"The Progress and Standard we believe, stand now alone in this State in calling those who differ with them traitors, or guilty of treason. We, therefore, desire to give them warning, unless they regard themselves above law or below law. In the Supreme Court of the United States on last Friday, Mr. Carpenter asserted, and the Attorney General admitted its correctness, that to charge a man with being a traitor—and of course the applying to him epithets which mean the same thing—who has been pardoned by the President, was actionable. Such a charge subjects the maker of it to suit and damages. Those papers have made this charge very flippantly against persons at different times, so direct as to make them liable. The charge is defamatory and insulting, and should not be borne in silence."

This extract from the Raleigh Scatinal is exactly the thing. It is time the true Union supporters of President Johnson were turning upon these defamers. This thing has gone far enough, and, in the language of a distinguished Scnator, "must stop." We neither desire personal or legal difficulties, but will not tamely submit to such outrageous abuse. We have not assailed the character or motive of any one—have endeavored to be courteous to all—and whenever we have indulged in personalities it has only been to repei an unjustifiable and wanton attack. We desire harmony and peace, and if it does not prevail it is no fault of ours.—Charlotte Times.

Going to sue, are you, gentlemen? And

Going to sue, are you, gentlemen? And you are quite sure that to call a man a traitor s actionable? What lawyers! Blackstone lays it down that you may call a person i thief, but unless you specify that he stole s certain thing it is not actionable. To charge person with an overt act of treason may be actionable, for the charge implies an indictable offence; but one may call another s traitor or a thief all day, and not be liable

And so these worthies who have been traitors, and who boast that they were traitors, are not to be "insulted" by being told of it, and that too when their present conduct proves that they are still more or ess rebellious. This is a free country for loyal men, but not for traitors. We are not to be deterred from doing our duty to the government by threats of any kind or from any quarter. What was the conduct of these same worthies, when, under the rule of Davis, Union men were called traitors, and immured in dungeons, and hunted down as conscripts, and hand-cuffed and forced to fight against their will? When the true men of this State called for peace in 1863, and labored to secure it, they were not only called traitors, but they were persecuted, imprisoned, mobbed, their property destroyed, and their helpless families insulted. Have a care, gentlemen. The Union men have no fear of the Courts, but when the Courts are again in operation, there are certain tyrants and oppressors of the people in Confederate days, who will be lucky if they escape the callows.

The Trail of the Serpent.

At the time the Sentinel opened upon the Standard in earnest to use its own expressive phrase, it "felt restive and uneasy." It charged upon the Standard that it was misrepresenting and damaging the Governor.-Somehow or other in the eyes of the Sentinel, the Standard and the Governor become one and the same thing. It was his "Court Journal," his "organ," and he was held responsible for it. On the 6th of September it

"In all our intercourse with Gov. Holden sine he has been in office, he has been uniformly di-nified, affable, kind and courteous in his depor ment to every one. We have not heard of exception. He puts on no lordly majesty to make people tremble in their shoes. Nothing like it. It is for this reason, we counsel the Standard to change its course, and initiate the temper and spirit of the Governor, unless it would misrepresent him before the public and seriously damage

The italics are ours, Gov. Holden was then to be held responsible by the public for the tone and conduct of the Standard. If it did or said certain things, Gov. Holden would suffer. Why did not the Sentinel come out boldly and manfully and say that the Standard was as much responsible to the public for what it said, as the Sentinel was or ever will be? But while praising the Governor it sought to stab him.

A few days afterwards a communication signed by one "Milo," was published in the Sentinel. It was a mere bill of indictment against the Governor. The Sentinel sustained "Milo," especially where he, "Milo," made Gov. Holden responsible for the Standard. To support "Milo" and itself it even dragged in a third party. It said on

"A gentleman who has large observation and means of knowning the sentiments of the people of the State, after reading "Milo" remarked, that the sentiment was becoming common among our people, that President Johnson is far more liberal in his feelings and purposes towards North Carolina, than Gov. Holden is. We have anticiated nothing else from the course of the Stan

Here was a direct charge—that Gov. Holden was illiberal and that the feeling was growing in the State against him. The Sentinel was pledged to Gov. Holden's policy, it had declared it to be the true policy, and yet when it began to face popular opinion, bred from old prejudices and disaffection, it turned upon the Standard as the cause of the growing evil, and held Gov. Holden reponsible for the Standard. The truth was, its own subscribers and readers were the persons who entertained such feelings, and instead of enlightening them and promoting harmony, it fostered their prejudices. To the extent of its circulation it leaned against the Governor, although its printed pledge of support and words of praise were scarcely dry upon the paper. We could not reach such persons; and if perhaps we did, the Sentinel had warped their judgement and aroused their feelings

The seed was sown and the crop was to be gathered in the Convention, if possible. The crop amounted to \$15,000,000 war debt, the displacement of Gov. Holden, and a-general scramble for office by the "true men, who

swear to their hurt, yet change not." But again, on the 20th of September, it deemed it necessary to re-endorse the Governor's policy. This was done in the most unequivocal manner, to be broken ere another

moon waxed and waned. About this time an article appeared in the Standard headed "Come and let us reason together." The Sentinel charged Gov. Holden, by insinuation, with writing it. This insinuation, mark you, was meant to trap the Governor and clinch its former charges that he was responsible for the editorials in the Standard. Having called the attention of the Sentinel to the insinuation, however, it publicly corrected its statement on the 22nd of September. Thus, by insinuation, it was assailing the Governor covertly. Observe how insidiously it labored to destrey confidence in Gov. Holdenpraises fell from its lips one day, insinuations

and misrepresentations the next. Other anonymous communications were published about the same time, all tending in the same

We think that enough has now been said to prove this point-that the Sentinel, while it pretended to be friendly to the Governor, was really opposing him, as far as it was prudent to do so. The name of such political friends is "legion." The pity is that any honest citizen should have been deluded by this "wolf in sheep's clothing."

Gov. Worth returned to the City on Wednesday night last, and Thursday, the 28th Gov. Holden turned over to him the Great Seal, the State papers and property, and Gov. W. entered on his duties.

W. H. Bagley, Esq., is Private Secretary We have heard of no other appointments. We learn that Gov. Worth has summone

the Council of State to meet in Raleigh early in January, with a view to convening the Legislature. That body adjourned till the 5th of February, but under this call for the Council of State it will most probably assem ble by the 20th of January.

The following despatch was sent to Secre ary Seward:

Executive Department, Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1865.
HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State,
Washington City, D. C.
Sir: In pursuance of your dispatch of the 23d
inst., communicating to me a copy of a communication addressed, by order of the President, to
W. W. Holden. Provisional Governor, when the

nication addressed, by order of the President, to W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, whereby he is relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, I have this day entered upon my duties as civil Governor of the State, having been heretotore duly qualified before both branches of the General Assembly.

I desire, through you, to assure the President of my earnest desire to co-operate with him in all measures tending to the complete restoration of harmonious relations between North-Carolina

nd the United States.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your obt sevt.

JONATHAN WORTH "In all candor and sincerity we would ask

what man in North Carolina contributed more to bring about the late war than William W. Hol den? He was the original secessionist of the State; and he is responsible, more than any on State; and he is responsible, more than any one else, for the "awful consequences" of which his lournal now speaks.—Wit. Dispatch.

The whole paragraph bears the falsehood on its face.

The obscurity of the editors of the Dispate in the political contests of 1860'61 protect their records. Gov. Holden then labored a no one else labored in this State for the pre servation of the American Union. Where were the Editors of the Dispatch then? Did they agree with him, or were they opposed to him? Were they among the noble Union men of that day, who forgetting party, rallied like heroes around the star spangled banner? Or were they then wearing seces sion cockades? Let them answer.

We could point out those who labored to bring on war when Gov. Holden labored to avert it, if it were necessary to do so; and who labored to keep it up, when he was venturing his life and property in advocating peace and reconstruction. But all these events are too recent in the public mind,-The people well know that the same person who denounce Gov. Holden as a Secession ist, once clamored for his arrest and execution as a Union tory and traitor to the South ern Confederacy.

P. S.—There is a peculiarity about the Wilmington Dispatch. The Sentinel in Raieigh assaults Gov. Holden, the Dispatch follows suit; a "record" is published in Raleigh, the Dispatch publishes also; the Sentinel calls us a "radical," the Disnatch bawls "radical!" (wonder if it knew what it meant?) the Sentinel gets mad, the Dis patch mises its bristles. Verily, who edits the Dispatch? Is it edited in Raleigh or Wilmington? In both places we presume as the Sentinel and Dispatch appear to be mere reprints.

Fence or No Fence?

We have seen it stated that in certain parts of New England there are no fences around the growing fields-only fences around the pastures, wherein all the stock is kept. The plan is said to work well, the expense of fencing being avoided in a great degree, and each man's cattle kept at home, where they ought to be. Of course there is a general concurrence in the plan throughout the neighborhood.

We see that this question has been raised in Virginia-whether there shall be fences or not? Many of the farmers, whose fences were destroyed by the armies, are unable to rebuild them in time for another crop. They are now willing to do away with fencing, as far as it can be avoided, and propose a general system for that purpose. We suppose their influence is not small in the State of

Virginia. It looks to us like a practicable plan in a thickly settled district, where the timber is much cleared away; but where the people are sparsely settled and timber plentiful, it could not save much expense to the farmers to have no fences, but on the other hand it seems to us they would still prove invaluable protections. Nevertheless we may look forward to the day perhaps, when fences will not be seen around our farms, while some general system will be adopted for the protection of all. But this can only occur when we are a more thickly settled and better organized community.

Contraction of the Currency.

Secretary McCullough strongly urged upon Congress the immediate contraction of the currency. Congress has passed a resolution expressing its determination to carry out the Secretary's recommendation. We do not know whether his plan will be adopted or not; but it is simple, and if adopted, would no doubt be found efficient. He first proposes that the compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal teuder from the day of their maturity. His second proposition is to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, and redeemable and payable at such periods as shall be conducive to the interests of the government. This would give him an opportunity to retire, not only compound interest notes, but the United States notes,-By this plan, it will be observed, no violence would be done to any interest whatever, and with the exercise of a fair amount of discretion, the work might go on almost imperceptibly.

We have seen the statement in print that Gov. Graham has been pardoned. We learn from Hillsboro' that this is a mistake,

The New Year comes with the healing of Address of Gov. Worth to the People of North-Carolina.

blessed Peace upon its wings. That for

which so many good men and women prayed

and hoped, has been accomplished. We have

peace. The interrity of the Union has been

maintained. It is not yet, it is true, out of

danger. It has not been fully restored, and

it may not be for months to come; and even

after it is restored it will require vigilance

and a strong hand now and then to repress

faction, and to establish justice between dif-

ferent races. But the fury of the storm is

spent, and a clear sky is beginning to show

itself. We shall have no more civil war .-

The Republic will grow and expand, and

liberty will be secured to all. Seeing the

sufferings and perils from which we have

been delivered, and looking to the future

with Paul we may thank God and take

Let us begin the New Year with a firm

purpose to make the most of our condition.

As a people we are poor, but our condition

is by no means hopeless. On the contrary,

we have much to encourage us. Let us

learn that Labor, which is the great law of

nature, is not only profitable but a source of

real pleasure. Let all learn this. Hereto-

fore, manual labor has not been respected in

this region as it should have been. Let it

be made respectable; and let the idler of

drone, whether white or black, be marked

and shunned. The law may do something

in this respect, but society can do more. An

idle, thriftless, aimless human being is a

nuisance. It is not alone that idleness be

gets poverty-for poverty in itself is not to

be esteemed a fault-but no one can evade

the law of Labor and be honest or upright.

It is simply impossible. Nature has decreed

that idleness and crime should go together.

They never have been, and they never will

be separated. Young man, do something for

a living. Plough, hoe, grub, maul, ditch-

any thing that will give you a start in life.

If you have a trade or a profession, stick to

being laid anew. Now is your time. Re

it. The foundations of society among us are

solve to grow up with this society, and, by

your industry, your sobriety, and your intel-

if you will. Ten years hence, if you will

take this advice, you may "sit among the

elders of the land." But if you should have

to wait twenty or thirty years before your

To all we wish a prosperous New Year.

visit us, will be borne with a good con-

performed, or duty violated, is still with us,

for our happiness or our misery. If we say

the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness

as in the light our obligations are yet with

us. We cannot escape their power, nor fly

from their presence. They are with us in

this life, will be with us at its close; and in

that scene of inconceivable solemnity, which

lies yet further onward, we shall still find

ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of

duty, to pain us wherever it has been viola-

ted and to console us so far as God may

have given us grace to perform it." Let

every one, cherishing this "sense of duty,"

enter cheerfully and without misgiving on

We publish below, by authority, the charge

CHARGES AGAINST ROBERT P. WAR-

ING, CITIZEN.

disloyal and seditious writings within a Dis-

Specification-In this, that Robert P. War-

named and known as the Daily Carolina

Times, published at Charlotte, in the county

and State aforesaid, did publish in said newspaper, and circulate an article in words as follows:

poor as to do us reverence." Other nations, while suffering under the iron heel of lawless tyranny,

can console themselves with the reflection that their condition is no worse than that of their pre-decessors. The Russian serf, as he cats his bread

or dependence, knows that such was the inheri-tance left him by his fathers. Not so with the proud, high-souled southron. He once roamed his fields a free man, and sat "under his own vine

and fig tree, and none dared make him afraid."— He was equal, if not the superior, of the mercen-

And that the said article was calculated,

and intended, to produce hostility to the

Government of the United States, to excite

discontent, and to cause resistance to 'the constituted authorities. All this at Char-

lotte, N. C., on or about the 13th day of De-

FRANCIS E. WOLCOTT,

It is said the President is preparing an

answer to the resolution of Congress, inqui-

ring why Jeff. Davis has not been tried for

Tournaments.

the 19th ult., quashing a tournament to be

held on the 20th, because there was an agree-

ment that vankees were to be excluded .-

The general administered a sharp rebuke to

Gen. Male, at Petersburg, issued orders on

Major and Judge Advocate,

Department North-Carolina.

ary race which now dominates over him."

. We are still without Washington

CHARGE—" For publishing and circulating

the labors and trials of the New Year.

under arrest by the military :

trict under Martial Law."

courage."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. To the People of North Carolina :

I congratulate you on the discontinuance of the Provisional Government in this State by order of the President of the United States, and the restoration of Civil Government. This announcement has diffused joy throughout the State. We are now under

laws of our own enactment.

In the transition from military to civil government, happily for our country, our past history has furnished us with no precedents to guide us, and hence you will not expect that the whole machinery of the newly organized government will be in perfect order at the start; but in your joy at the return of the form of government to which you have been accustomed, I hope and be lieve all classes will strive to preserve order the more because all officers necessary to en force the laws have not been appointed .-The General Assembly will soon convenand finish up the work of reorganization,-Under existing laws, it is believed, that the powers of all officers appointed under the authority of the Provisional Government ceased with the discontinuance of that Government.

Where clerks and sheriffs, elected in No vember last under the ordinance of the Cor vention, have been qualified, they have pow er to execute the duties of their offices

As no Justices of the Peace were appoint ed by the General Assembly, it may happen in some of the counties, that the next tern of the County Courts cannot be legally held but where such Courts shall be held or othe acts shall be done by such Provisional offi cers, their acts will probably be validated by

an act of the General Assembly.

The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts will be qualified without delay, and will hold the Courts at the times prescribed by law and in the event of the commission of any high crime, upon proper information thereof, they will provide for the approbension or detention of the offenders.

In the incorporated towns, where the Mayor and other officers were appointed by the Provisional Governor, these corporations can proceed, under their charter and corpor ate laws, to appoint others. In cases where these elections cannot be promptly held in strict conformity with such charters or laws, the election must be deferred for proper legislation; or irregular elections may be held in the expectation that such election ligence to become one of its heads. You can, will be legalized.

The ordinance ratified 18th October last provides that in all cases of appointments made by the Provisional Governor, of directors in any corporation, they shall continue until the regular election of its officers.

hopes of a fortune, or of a competency and The ordinance of the Convention providing of influence are realized, even that period of for the collection of Revenue, authorizes the Provisional Sheriffs to carry out the same,time will seem to you short when it has pas-They derive their powers to collect these sed away. We tell you that unless you go taxes from this ordinance, and their office, as to work, and cultivate habits of industry, to this duty, is not determined by the termi economy, and sobriety, you will not succeed nation of the Provisional Government. In a short time all these irregularities will in life, whatever your prospects or fortune

be remedied by the General Assembly; and in the meantime, I am sure, you will main tain the enviable reputation of our people as We wish this to all, as the kind-hearted to the observance of law and order, and prove how groundless is the calumny, that preacher prays for all ; but mere wishes are of here are still among us persons who are no avail. Good fortune, or luck, as it is disloyal to the Government of the United sometimes called, comes not by chance. The States.

We did not go voluntarily into the lat law of cause and effect is unchangeable. If calamitous rebellion. The action of cothere be nothing to cause prosperity, it will terminous States forced us to take sides in not be seen either in individuals or in States. the strife. We elected to go with our sec-Rather let us wish, therefore, that every one tion: and having taken our position, we of us may be actuated during the ensuing acted with good faith to our associates and year, by a sense of duty to the country, to sobore ourselves gallantly in the fight. Being vanquished we submit as becomes a brave ciety, to our families, and to ourselves; and people. The President, as commander-in-chief of the military powers of the nation if this be the case, ill fortune, if it should and we shall hope that a better day awaits there is a citizen of the State, who is unworthy of this confidence. us, "A sense of duty," says DANIEL WEB-I confidently rely on your cordial co-opera-STER-for he "still lives"-" pursues us ever.

tion in remedying the irregularities which It is omnipresent, tike the Diety. If we take embarrass the beginning of my administra-IONATHAN WORTH to ourselves the wings of the morning, and Governor of North Carolina dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty

All Editors throughout the State will lease insert one time.

CITY & STATE ITEMS.

The Mails.-The washing away of New bridge, on the N. C. Rallroad, has temporarily deranged the running of the malls, and, conse quently, the arrival and departure of the mails, east of us. For the present, we understand, the accommodation trains, only, will run further east than Raleigh, and will meet trains from Goldsboro at the river, where a boat has been provided to set passengers and baggage over. Persons going east from Raleigh will have to leave at 7 o'clock, p. m. We have no doubt the Company will repair the damages and resume the regular schedules of the trains, at the earliest practicable day.

Our Sister City of Wilmington appears to be overrun as much as Raleigh has ever been by dis orderly persons. The Journal of the 28th ult. contains the following:

and specification against R. P. Waring, now "About half-past eleven o'clock last night, a "About half-past eleven o'clock last night, a party of the colored erew of the revenue cutter rying in the stream opposite the city, who had been on liberty during the day, in passing a crowd of police and citizens near the Market, commenc-ed firing upon them, wounding Capt. Hamon of the police, in the hip. The rapid pistol reports brongut several policemen to the spot, when the sailors ran to the foot of Market street and seized a boat from the ferryman, and pushed into the a boat from the ferryman, and pushed into the stream. Just as they were in this act, they were fired upon by one of the police, but it is not known whether any injury was indicted upor ing, citizen of Mecklenburg county, State of North-Carolina, and Editor of a newspaper, them or not. They, however, made their escap-to the Cutter, leaving one of their number in the river near the dock, who was either wounded in he meles, or accidentally fell overboard from the

A subsequent number of the Journal says the * * * "We are still without Washington news, and look forward to the report of the Committee on Credentials with some interest, though without hope of receiving justice. The South is now under a more grinding despotism than has heretofore found a place on the face of the earth. Raised under a form of government, as expounded by the early fathers of the republic, when to say, "I am an American citizen," was equal to a king, we feel our serfdom more painfully by reflecting upon what we have lost. We have fallen from our high estate, and now there is "none so poor as to do us reverence." Other nations, while crew did not belong to the revenue cutter, but it is supposed belonged to another vessel in the service of the Coast Survey.

Death of W. G. Sharpe, Esq.-We learn with regret of the death of an esteemed friend, W. G. Sharpe, of Wilson, which took place suddenly on Taursday last, of inflammation of the liver. Mr. Sharpe was an honest and upright man, and a very useful citizen. His death is much de plored by a large circle of acquaintances.

Job Work .- We have our Job Office arrange ed complete, with new type and materials of all kinds, operated by skilful and accomplished printers, and are prepared to do, in the very neatest manner, and at fair prices, all manner of Book and Job Work, from a book as big as the Family Bible down to a simple hand-bill. In short, all manner of Job printing, plain or in colors, can now be performed at the Standard office, in a style unsurpassed, and we risk those wishing to get any kind of printing done, to come ound and examine samples of our work, and we are no doubt we can give satisfaction in every

The Masonic Fraternity of Wilmington turned out in considerable numbers on the 27th ult., the anniversary of St. John, making a remarkably handsome appearance. The procession passed through several of the principal streets of the city to the City Hall, where they listened to a highly interesting address by Mr. York.

Collision -A collision occurred in Wilming ton on the night before Christmas, between the police and some negro soldiers, which, however, resulted in nothing more serious than a knock down or two. The Herald complains of an apparent disposition on the part of the colored troops, at that point, to set at defiance the power of the municipal anthorities, and suggests that the military authorities should be called upon to assist in the preservation of law and order.

ENTRIES OF VACANT LANDS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1865. Governor:—Will you please inform mo whether or not I have the right to issue grants for entries of vacant lands, and also for Cherokee lands under the Provisional

Government ? I have several on hand, and I desire to act

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

RALEIGH, Dec. 22, 1865. To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN, Proct-

signal Governor : SIR :- The letter of R. W. Best, Secretary of State has been received, and in report I have to say that he has "the right to issue grants for entries of vacant lands and al for Cherokee lands under the Provision I

The Ordinance of the Convention ratifical the 18th day of October, 1865, confirms ::: the acts and doings of the civil officers . I the State, since the 20th day of May 1861. done or which may be done under and in virtue of any authority purporting to be a law of the State, which is consistent with its allegiance to the United States and with the

And further declares all the acts and decals of the Provisional Governor of the State appointed by the President of the United States, and likewise all the acts of any off cer or agent by him appointed or under his authority, done or which may be done in pur suance of the authority conferred on such officer or agent, to be valid.

I am, with great respect, SION H. ROGERS,

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Trouble at Clarksville, Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 28 .- A row oc curred here on Christmas day between some durnken negro soldiers and a party of citi zens. A policeman interfered and struck a negro soldier with his club, which the negro resented, using his bayonet; a crowd gather ed, and Mick Curnley, formerly a notorious guerrilla, drew his revolver and fired two shot at the soldiers, who then fired into the crowd. Two white men were seriously wounded, and one soldier slightly. Major Burd, the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau promptly quelled the disturbance, sending the soldiers to the fort, but they soon return ed in large force, and it threatened to be a serious affair, but as Curnley bad escaped out of town, things were soon quieted. All is now quiet, and no fears are entertained of another difficulty.

The First Trial for High Treason. The Knoxville Whig, of December 29th.

"An important trial came off last week in the Federal Court. J. E. Gamble, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high on against the United States, and after five days' trial was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed some acts un

der that agency.
"The defence was that there was no guilty intent. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it was denied that he did so with the view of aiding the ed by his counsel, O. P. Temple, that he was a Union man, that he accepted the office by the persuasion of Union men, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that, in fact, he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript in the rebel army. After the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments on behalf of the government by C. W. Hall, District Attorney of the United States, and O. P. Temple on behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge Trigg, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned

a verdict of not guilty.
"This case was novel and important, because it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States, that had ever taken place in the State, and the first that has taken place in the United States since the cement of the late rebellion, if not for the last forty years. It was carnestly insisted by the counsel of the defendant, that, if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices, during the rebel rule, could likewise be convicted of high treason, while the instigators and leaders of the rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons. The defence was based on the broad ground of not guilty in intent, and not on technical points. The defendant refused to apply for a pardon because he insisted that he was never guilty

Dead Letter Sale.

of any crime to be pardoned."

The great sale of articles accumulated through the year in the Dead Letter office was commenced on Saturday by Boteler, and has been continued, with the liveliest kind of bidding, ever since. Over half the immense catalogue is of articles of jewelry, largely of the "dollar" sort, but with sprinkling enough of the genuine to induce a lively competition. Upwards of three hundred articles in the collection are packages of patent medicines, in the shape of pills, powders, onguents, oils, old school and new school allopathic, homepathic, Thompsonian, eclectic, and all sorts, for the relief of every malady known to man or woman .-There are over one hundred and fifty gold (supposed to be) watches on the catalogue, and no end of silver watches. Also, an indescribable medley of all the varieties of vares known to the civilization. Amongst the odd articles thus passed through Uncle Sam's mails, finding their way to the Dead Letter office, are sets of shoemakers' tools, packages of type, ladies' wigs, bundles of clothing, duplicate parts of sewing machines, packages of felt hats, iron cog wheels (small,) lots of lamp-wicks, dress elevators, false bosoms (ladies',) shoulder-straps, pieces of a piano, lamp-burners, hundreds of military books, &c., &c. The proceeds from the sales will be deposited subject to the order of the owners, should any of them ever turn up.— Washington Star.

-Lieutenant General Early, who was sent "whirling up the Valley" of the Shenandoah by Sheridan on one or two occasions, left Havana a few days ago for thecity of Mexico, where many of his friends have taken up their abode. He says he "is not an applica for pardon, and would not accept a pardon, from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind." He has nothing to regret, except that his services in aid of the rebellion were not of more avail.